

# THE ENTOMOLOGIST

Vol. XXXIII.]

JANUARY, 1900.

[No. 440.

## ON A NEW GENUS OF *LYCÆNIDÆ* HITHERTO CONFOUNDED WITH *CATOCHRYSOPS*.

By A. G. BUTLER, PH.D.

WHILST re-arranging the Museum collection of *Lycænidae* of the genus *Catochrysops* (type *C. strabo*), my attention was called to the fact that, apart from the tailed or tailless character of the species, which appears in that genus only to have a specific value, many of the forms are separable from the type and its congeners by having smooth eyes, those of typical *Catochrysops* being hairy.

I am well aware that, in his recent 'Catalogue of Rhopalocera of the Ethiopian Region,' my friend Prof. Aurivillius regards *Catochrysops* and many other genera as mere sections or groups of one huge genus—*Cupido*. I fail, however, to see why characters, which in other portions of the Rhopalocera are generally regarded as of generic value—such as the absence of a vein in the primaries, the partial anastomosis of certain veins, or the absence of hair on the eyes—should be ignored in the present family. The question as to whether secondary sexual characters should be used for the separation of genera is one which does not concern the present case; personally, I see no profit in calling groups, based upon well-defined male characters, sections or subgenera; it appears to me to be far better to regard them as genera. But to refuse constant structural characters common to both sexes and accompanied by even slight differences of form or pattern, seems to me to be unscientific and retrograde.

*EUCHRYSOPS*, gen. nov.

Primaries somewhat less acuminate than in *Catochrysops*; secondaries invariably tailed, with similarly placed ocelloid

spots sprinkled with metallic scales towards anal angle on under surface; eyes quite smooth instead of hairy. Type, *E. cnejus*.

Of the species at present in the Museum collection, the following should be placed in *Euchrysops*:—

*E. cnejus* = *E. theseus* = *E. hapalina*, *E. contracta*, *E. ella*, *E. pandava* (of which *E. nicola* seems to be an intermediate form), *E. trifracta*, *E. cyclopteris*, *E. naidina*, *E. lochias*, *E. hippocrates*, *E. lois*.

Wallengren's beautiful little species, which I have recently quoted as "*Catochrysops mahallokoæna*," has smooth eyes, but may at once be separated from *Euchrysops* by the close approximation of first subcostal branch and costal nervure (veins 11 and 12), and lack of tails to hind wings; it is nearly related to *Chilades trochilus*. In *Neolycæna*, which has smooth eyes, the third subcostal branch (vein 9) is wholly absent, so that the vein is trifurcate.

## THE ORTHOPTEROUS FAUNA OF THE BRITISH ISLES, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

BY W. J. LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S.

In the 'Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique,' October, 1899, appears an article by the veteran Belgian entomologist, M. le baron Ed. de Selys-Longchamps, comparing the orthopterous fauna of the British Isles, Belgium, and Holland. A summary of the results arrived at, together with a few notes that seem to be called for in connection with some of the British species, cannot but be of interest to orthopterists in this country also.

Of the **Forficulidæ**, six species—*Labidura riparia*, *Anisolabis maritima*, *A. annulipes*, *Forficula lesnei*, *Apterygida arachidis*, and *Chelisoche morio*—are British, or have occurred in Britain, but do not appear to have been observed in Belgium or Holland. *Labia minor*, *Forficula auricularia*, and *Apterygida albipennis* are common to the three countries; while *Chelidura acanthopygia* occurs in Belgium and Holland, but has not been recorded as British.

Of these nine species set down as British, *L. riparia*, *A. maritima*, and *A. albipennis* have not been taken for some years; *A. annulipes* and *A. arachidis*, although they certainly breed here, do so only under artificial conditions as regards temperature; of *C. morio* but two specimens have occurred—a pair which came to Kew in sugar-cane from Mauritius in August, 1894 (*ante*, vol. xxxi. p. 50).

Six species of **Blattidæ** are found in all three countries. These are *Ectobia lapponica*, *E. livida*, *E. panzeri* (*ericctorum*),